Supreme Court Refuses to Interfere in Behalf of Alabama Coon.

VIRGINIA CASE ON DOCKET

It Is Said That John S. Wise Has Dropped It for Sufficient Reason.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.-In the Supreme Court of the United States, a decision rendered to-day, finally and for good, cooks the case of the Alabama negro who, was testing the suffrage pro-vision of the new Constitution of that State. The case in question was that of

State. The case in question was that of Jackson W. Giles, a negro, against the board of registration of Montgomery county. One phase of the case was decided last spring by the court, when it was held that the right of suffrage was a political right, and that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction.

Giles sued for adamages for refusal of the beauty of tengistration, to allow him.

Glies sued for damages for refusal of the board of registration to allow him to become a registered voter, and also sought to obtain a mndate to compet the board to allow his name to go on the voting list. The court deried this. Glies made the fight on the ground that the provision of the Constitution referred to was framed for the purpose of prevent-ing negroes voting, and that he was re-fused registration because he was a negro. The Opinion.

The Opinion.

Justice Harlan dissented from the opinion of the court, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Day. The opinion sums up the contentions of each side, and then concludes:

"Now, it is perfectly settled that unless a Federal right has been set up and denied in the State court, we have no right to review its decision, and after years careful examination of this mat-

and denied in the State court, we have no right to review its decision, and after a very careful examination of this matter, and a due appreciation of the gravity of the charge made as to the political action of that State, we see no ground to distinguish from the universal rule as applied in this court affecting writs of error of this kind."

The case from the United States court from Richmond, of the negloes who are testing the constitutionality of the Virgiria Constitution, will come up next month, it is thought. It is learned that John G. Carlisie was never associated with John S. Wise in the case as counsel for the hegroes, and it is said that many of the negroes who thought they were contributing with which to pay Mr. Carlisle, as well as Mr. Wise, are indignant upon discovering that the latter was really the only one in the case. If he really has withdrawn, may be due either to the dissatisfaction of the darkies or their failure to continue passing the hat which W. Wise said while the

if he really has withdrawn, may be due either to the dissatisfaction of the darkles or their failure to continue passing the hat, which Mr. Wise said while the case was on trial in Richmond would be the signal for his dropping the case.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT.
Governor Montague and Mrs. Montague are in the city, and visited the Capitol to-day, in company with Mrs. William A. Jones and Miss Walker, with whom Mrs. Montague is staying at Stoneleigh Court.

Governor Montague declared he did not have any news of interest to Times-Dispatch readers, and added that a man who had been having as good a time as he had in Alexaudria yesterday at the Washington birthday celebration did not have much thought of news to-day. The Virginians here remark upon the exceedingly healthy appearance of the Governor, and agree that he never looked better. His Excellency was on the floor of the House for some time to-day.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were granted Virginians here to-day as follows: Mark T.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were granted Virtinians here to-day as follows: Mark T.
Chompson and Ida Frederick and J. E. and Daisy Tainter, both of Rich-

T. Cheshire and Anna Robinson,

John T. Cheshiro and Anna Robinson, both of Petersburg.

James N. Spencer, of Alexandria, and Anna E. Barnette, of Richmond.

General William H. Payne, of Fauquier, but who spends the greater portion of his time in Washington, is at the Royal Polnciana at Paim Beach, Fia, Mr., Thomas N. Davis, of Lynchburg, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, is in the city, accompanied by Dr. Carrington, of Richmond. mond, the grand secretary

Mainly About People.

Capital, - - -

Surplus Profits

T. K. SANDS, Cashler.

UNITED STATES, STATE

Miss Ruby Cooke, daughter of J. E. Cooke, editor of the Valley Virginian, Waynesboro, Va., spent several days in the city last week.
Major Luther L. Cheatwood, who has been confined to his residence by a severe cod, was out yesterday.

Mr. Melville G. Hughes continues very sick at his home, No. 521 North Third Street. sick at his nome, and street.

Street.

Mr. J. Militon Jennings, of Goochland county, is in the city.

Mr. Charles K. Coulling is quite sick with the grip at his residence on Cary Street.



Who Suffered From Catarrh of the Head and Bronchial Tubes, Was Permanently Cured By To-NI-Ta.

By To-NI-Ta.

My Dear Doctor: "I had a very severe case of catarrh of the head and bronchial tubes; in fact, one doctor said my lungs were affected.

"I could find nothing that did me any good. I would catch cold with overy change of weather, it mattered not how I dressed. Finally I tried another doctor and he prescribed TO-NI-TA. The first bottle did more for me than all the medicine. I had ever talon, and before I had taken three bottles I was completely cured. I have not had a cold since; change of climate does not bother me, and I feel perfectly strong and healthy. I have gained over twenty pounds.

"My social duties were very wearing, but since I have taken TO-NI-TA I feel os strong that no amount of nervous strain seems to affect me, Yours very truly, Mrs. C. Spicer. Kelona, British Columbia, Canda."

C. Spicer, Kelona, British Columbia, Cannda,

Every testimonial we publish is genuine,
and the original letters can be seen at our
office. No letter is published without the
writer's consent.

TO-NI-TA will cure any case of catarrh
of the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder, howels and female organs.
Thousands of doctors who have had the
prescription brought to their attention
say it is a Godsend to suffering humanity
and the only cure for catarrh that they
have found safe to prescribe. Sold at all
drug stores, or direct, \$1 per hottle.

"The Beautiful Story of Life" and doctors' advice free. Lorentz Medical Co.,
Flatiron Building, New York.

MISS MONTAGUE FOR SPONSOR

The Fears' of the Officials If Such Exist, Are Groundless.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Feb. 23.—The
news which was received here yesterday to the effect that the Navy Department officials fear that Miss Gay Montague, the Governor's thirteen-year-old daughter, is not old enough and strong enough

the Governor's thriteen-year-old adultiter, is not old enough and strong enough
to act as sponsor for the battleship Virginia has caused no little comment, and
the general opinion is that either the report or the fears of the officials are
groundless.

Little Miss Rhett, daughter of Mayor
R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., made a
reputation for herself as a bottle-smasher
when she chrisened the cruiser Charleston here recently. The young lady sent
the champagne bottle against the receding prow of the cruiser with a force
that attracted the attention of everyone
who witnessed the christening, and she
did not "lose her nerve" for a second.
In fact, the only sponsor on record here
as getting rattled was probably twice as
old as this young lady.

Now Miss Montague is very little younger, if any, than Miss Rhett, and there
seems to be no reason why she should
not carry out her part of the programme
should she be named sponsor for the new
fighter.

not carry out her part of the programme should she be named sponsor for the new fighter.

Even the idea that if the sponsor should fall to throw the bottle with sufficient force it might fall to break, and thereby dub the vessel a hoo-doo, is rather farfetched. A strong cord, attached to the hottle, which is swung from the bow of the ship by another cord, is always held by Superitendent Post. On the one occasion when the sponsor failed to break the bottle, it was hauled back to the christening stand and thrown again with better success.

King William Republicans.

William Republicans, in convention net yesterday, endorsed the national administration and the State party organization and elected the following delegates and alternates to the congressional district convention to be held at West Point March 1st, and to the State convention, to be held at Norfolk March 3d:

Morgan Treat, T. B. Snead, Dr. W. A. Mitchell, Roland Jones, R. S. Ryland, Hansford Anderson, W. H. Brown and Ellis Jones.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

(By Associated Press.) MOBILE. ALA., Feb. 23.—An enthusiastic meeting of citizens was hold tonight in the Commercial Club, and many speeches were made congratulating the country and the port of Mobile upon the ratification of the canal treaty.

\$500,000

\$150,000

AND CITY DEPOSITORY

National Bank of Virginia

Accounts of Banks, Bankers,

Manufacturers, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

3 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED IN SAVINGS DEPART-

MENT AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

Deposits, 1898, - - - - \$ 702,262.48

Deposits, 1901, - - - - \$1,821,014.07 Deposits, 1904, - - - - \$2,961,788.02

Assets, Over - - - - - \$4,000,000.00

W. M. HABLISTON, President.

O. S. MORTON, Asst. Cashler

Cured by TO-NI-TA. MUST HANG IN ROANOKE

Mayor Cutchin Declares That the People Wish the Fiend Executed There.

HAVE NOT BEEN LAWLESS

His Honor Makes a Strong Defense of Constituents and Says They Have Been Discreet.

Mayor Cutchin, speaking for the people of Roanoke, declares that the execution of the negro Williams should take place in that city. He also declares that the hanging should be public. The Mayor makes a strong defense of his people, who, he declares, have conducted themscives with discretion and moderation under most (rying circumstances. His

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-The awful crime committed in Roanoke on January 30, 1904, when Mrs. Shields and her little daughter were so fearfully injured, has stirred not only the State of Virginia, but adjoining States causing Roanoke to be a center of attraction, and appears to have made a profound impression upon the lawmakers and State authorities at Richmond, The measures introduced in the Legis

The measures introduced in the Legis-lature estensibly to meet the Roanoko (or Williams) case, and the action of the Gov-ernor in sending so leage a military es-ort, have had the effect of stirring the population of Roanoke to a degree which cannot be understood. Our people feel that they have been made to appear as a lawless community, and are much cha-grined.

that they have been made to appear as a lawless community, and are much charally and a considering the time, place and circumstances of the crime, were justly excited and enraged with a desire to wreak vengeance upon the brute would be the first thought of any man, is but natural. That any negro who in any way condoned such an act would be in danger is no surprise. Hence no estigma of inwlessness should be placed upon any people if under such exasperating circumstances the populace should drive from the city any negro who by his conduct had forfeited their respect. While the brute was at large excitement ran high, but as the days went by the people decided to let the solves to uphold and maintain the dignity of the law and good name of the city and State. Not the least disturbance had marred the quietness of the city for ten days or more before the trial of Williams, and a small force, sufficient to keep back the curious crowd, would have been ample. The large military force sent had the effect of making many people feel that the citizens of Roanoke were being advertised to the world as a people without any regard for law or order, and that the city had suffered in consequence thereof.

The various bills introduced and passed by the Legislature, which were construed as intended to prevent Williams from be-

without any regard for law of order, and that the city had suffered in consequence thereof.

The various bills introduced and passed by the Legislature, which were construed as intended to prevent Williams from being sent here for trial, they felt was an additional insult, remembering, as they did, that the negro had passed through the yards of the machine shops, where two thousand men were at work, without the least interference. Roanoke was as quiet and orderly the day before and on the day of the trial as any city in the State. Not an arrest or a disturbance of any kind, except that of drunken soldiers. The bill now pending in the Legislature to change the place of execution to some other point is causing great dissatisfaction, and if such bill becomes a law, will have the effect of making the people, in case of another such outrage, take an entirely different stand, and it would be impossible to take another such outrage, take an entirely different stand, and it would be impossible to take another such criminal through the city or away from it to stand trial at some other place without bloodshed.

The people were satisfied for the law to take its course, but demanded that the negro should be tried and convicted in this city, and not elsewhere, not being willing to take any chance, and to-day are loud in their demands that he should be hanged in Roanote.

The bill introduced to allow a public execution will give satisfaction and satisfy their desire, and nothing else will. It is the opinion of the majority that a public execution will she a benefit to the community was alwayer of the city, and as one who

crecution will be a benefit to the community.

As Mayor of the city, and as one who mingled with the people daily and nightly for eighteen days, I wish to say that never did a people, under such trying circumstances, conduct themselves with more discretion and moderation.

A report in the deily press that some shopmen, on the departure of the soliders, were disorderly, was entirely unfounded, and a base slander upon as conservative and splendid a body of men as can be found in the land.

Roanoke has shown a due regard of the law and conducted herself in a manner to receive praise, rather than to be humiliated by some of the actions which have grown out of the dastardly crime of Henry Williams, the most dastardly britts that ever passed through Roanoke.

Let Henry Williams he executed in Roanoke, and publicly, say all the people, in order to deter other evildoers.

Very respectfully,

JOEL H. CUTCHIN,

Mayor City of Roanoke.

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 224.

PANAMA TREATY

(Continued From First Page.)

North and West and one man to represent the South is an indication of the way in which the South is discriminated against in the administration of the government of this country that illustrates the constant attitude of the Republican party. It is not and never has been a national party in the sense of being representative of the whole country.

There is not a Southern man in the President's Cabinet. Those who know the calibre of the average member of the Cabinet and is also familiar with the fitness of some Southern Republicans for similar positions, realize very clearly that there is little to choose as between them. Judge L. L. Lewis is as good a lawyer as the average Republican Attorney-General, Rutherford B. Hayes appointed Key, of Tennessee, to the postmaster-generalish because, he said, he wanted one Southern man in the Cabinet, but nobody ever thought of Mr. Key as a representative Southern man. There has not been another man from the South in a Republican Cabinet since the war. Mr. Cleveland had several Southern men in the Cabinet, but he was a Democrat, and if there was ever lacking any evidence of the substantiality of the claim that the Democratic was the only national party in this country, Mr. Cleveland's course in appointing men from the North and the South impartially to effice supplied it.

Sectional Party.

The Striking sectionalism of the Re-North and West and one man to represent the South is dain indication of the west the South is discriminated against in the administration of the government of this country that illus ris 4 the constant attitude of the Republican a national party in the sense of being representative of the wholes country.

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A Sailor would define Uneeda Biscuit

(Always dry and light) as a

little "PLEASURE SMACK."



A Stock Broker would de-

fine common soda crackers

(usually damp and soggy) as

"WATERED STOCK."

Uneeda Biscuit

The Crackle You Hear Is the Sign They are Fresh

are preferred stock-everybody's choice-and everybody finds a smack of pleasure in their goodness-always clean, dry, light and crisp in an air-tight package.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

rom the South in the Senate that it is impossible to find Southern chairmen. That is only another form of the asser-tion that the Republican party is not a

That is only another form of the assertion that the Republican party is not a party of the whole country.

One cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is less the President of the whole county than any man who has been in the White House since the days of Andrew Johnson. And in saying this no thought is had of his luncheon with Booker Washington, but solely of the far more important marter of his making appointments entirely from the North and West, of disregarding the wishes and the interests of the citizens of communities in the South, in which local officials are appointed, and of favoring and endorsing legislation which is for the benefit of sections which give Republican majorities, and or utter disregard of those primary principles of right and justice where the interests of these sections are not identical with those of the section of the Union a majority of whose people has for forty years been in opposition to the party in power.

WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

Treaty Ratified by Large Vote of 66 to 14.

of 66 to 14.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The United States Senate to-day ratified without amendment the treaty with Panama for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama by a vote of 66 to 14. The result was a foregone conclusion, and the interest in the matter was in the division of the on the Democratic side, which was not definitely known until the roll was called. As was expected, all the Republicans voted for the ratification or were paired that way. Three Republicans who were absent and Senator Foster, of Washington, were those who did not vote.

Fourteen Democrats voted for ratification and fourteen against. Two Democrats, Clark, of Montana, and Stone, of Missouri, were paired in favor of the treaty, and three Democrats, Overman, McLaurin and Martin, were paired against it, so in the total vote sixteen Democrats were for the treaty and seventeen against it.

enteen against it.

much earlier than was at first antici-pated, when the opponents were vigor-ously trying to secure enough votes to prevent ratification. Debate in Secret.

Debate in Secret.

The debate in executive session was generally upon the merits of the treaty with reference to the secret papers which were sent to the Senate by the President. Senator Morgan made a set speech, which occupied the greater part of the time. Senator Culberson made comments on the secret correspondence and asserted that it showed that the "reason-ble time" referred to in the Spooner act serted that it showed that the "reasonable time" referred to in the Spooner act
was known to have expired, both for negotiating the Hay-Herran treaty and its
ratification. Senator Culberson also read
from a letter addressed to Dr. Albert
Shaw by the President, dated October
10, 1003, in which the President said he
saw no hope for the negotiation with
Colombia, and that he would be delighted
should a revolution occur on the Isthmus.

Evolution The Property Profession President State

Evolution The President State

Frequency State

Frequency

Explains His Vote. Explains His Vote.

The closing day's debate on the Parama canal treaty opened at 11:15 to-day.

Mr. Bacon (Georgla) took the floor to oxplain his vote on the treaty. He said there has been a scrious question raised as to whether a senator should be guided by the wishes of his constituents or by his own judgment in voting on all important matters of public interest. After giving the question due deliberation, he said he believed a senator should listen to the wishes of his State, and accordingly he would 'vote for the treaty.

to the wishes of his State, and accordingly he would vote for the treaty. At the same time, he said, notwithstanding the fact that the interests of Georgia called for the ratification of the treaty, the people of the State did not approve of the recent occurrences on the Istimus. After stating his position, Mr. Bacon speke of his amendment to the treaty, looking to a peaceful settlement of all difficulties between the United States and Colombia, by paying a sum of money to Colombia in full compensation for the surrender and quit-claim of all right of sovereignty over the territory embraced in the Republic of Panama.

Want the Canal.

Want the Canal.

want the Canal.

Want the Canal.

Mr. Berry (Arkansas) said that if he believed the defeat of the treaty would restore Colombia's sovereignty over Panama, he would vote against the treaty, but he declared the defeat of the treaty would be unavailing in that respect.

The people of the South wanted the canal, and, therefore, he said, he thought it the duty of the representatives of the South to vote for the treaty. "What the people of the South want, I want," he said in conclusion.

Mr. Simmons (North Carolina) said he believed the people of Panama were ready for a revolution, and he did not believe the United States officials conrived at it. He refuted the charges that this government could be held to account for what had taken place on the Isthmus. "I think the worst thing the United States has done." Mr. Simmons said, "has been to maintain Colombian tyranny on, the Isthmus for the last fifty years.

being about to retire with an advanced rank.

It is pointed out that the Spooner act contemplates the preservation of order along the canni strip by the United States military forces, so that the War Department is doing no more then exercising reasonable precautions in making ready to promptly assume its burden.

The thousand marines new on the Isthmus will be taken to Guantanamo as rapidly as their places can be filled by the troops. From Guantanamo at least a part of this force will be taken to the Philippines.

It is intended that an adequate force of marines shall be kept at Guantanamo in case of probable emergencies in Contral and South America. Especially is it desired that there shall be a sufficient force for the government to call on if it should undertake to execute a drastic programme in San Domingo.

TO SCRATCH DIRT.

Preparations for Dredging Canal Will be Pushed Rapidly.

Will be Pushed Rapidly.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Everything is ready for the speedy consummation of the Panama Canal treaty, and both the War and State Departments have made preparations for the next stop—the first by the dispatch of troops to the istimus, and the second by the completion of arrangements for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, which must take place in Washington. M. Bunau-Varille, the minister from Pranama, was at the State Department to-day in relation to this matter. Very soon after he has made the exchange of treaties, the minister round in the successor as minister will by down his mission. It is stated that his successor as minister will be parlo Arosamona, the present hend of the constitutional convention.

It is the intention of the administration

garded as one of the best equipped engineers in the country.

MR. MARTIN PAIRED.

Treaty Was Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Senator Martin had to so to Palmyra, Fluvanna and to so to Palmyra, Fluvanna did to so t

Fort Thomas, Ky., where are stationed Companies D. I. K. L and M. At Fort Sheridan, Chicago, are stationed Companies A and B, and at Columbus Barracks Companies E. F. G and H. The regiment will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Woodbury, of the Thirteenth Infantry, the present colonel, Haseli, being about to retire with an advanced rank.

It is pointed out that the Spooner act contemplates the preservation of order condendates the actual work of canal discontemplates the preservation of order.

DECLINES APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Garber Will Not be Member of Canal Commission.

Or Canal Commission.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—John
Garber, of San Francisco, has declined
a place as member of the isthmian Canal
Commission. Mr. Garber could not afford to sacrifice his practice as a mining
lawyer. Alfred Noble, of Penusylvania,
has not accepted, although some arrangement may be effected by which Mr. Noble
will be able to undertake the government
work.

work.

It is understood to be likely that the Southern member of the commission will be M. B. Harred, one of the engineers on the Mississippl River Commission. He is a resident of New Orleans. He is regarded as one of the best equipped engineers in the country.



Expert Service

in the adjustment of spectacles and eyeglasses is essential for the improvement and preservation of the eye-sight. We have every facility to render such service, and we look both to the appearance and comfort of our valued patrons

Avoid Charlatans and Pretenders

for the eye-sight is too precious to be triffled with We garantee satisfaction and lowest charges in all cases. Superior Artificial Eyes carefully inserted. Complete manufacturing plant on the premises. Prescription work our specialty.

The S. Galeski Optical Co. Southwest Corner Eighth and Main Streets.

